Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

as per patent of Henry Ellis, Great Britain, No. 2267. It was not shown, however, that it was purchasable as ink in this country in 1868.

The decision of the Chancellor in favor of the contestants was sustained in 1894 by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

While an alkaline aurine solution produces an ink very similar to eosine in many properties and reactions, it differs widely in others and especially in not having greenish yellow fluorescence of eosine in diluted solution and in not showing the same absorption spectrum and derivative spectra.

The accompanying maps show the spectra observed with thin layers of various inks. A Donné lactoscope proved very useful in varying the thickness of the layer until the most characteristic appearance was obtained. The same absorption bands were afterwards recognized when pen marks made with these inks were examined under a microscope to which a Zeiss spectroscopic eye-piece was adjusted.

The spectroscopic examination of the ink while on the document should be followed whenever allowed by observations of the spectra produced when the ink is subjected to the action of chemicals.

Very marked changes occur, and since even colorless solutions may show absorption bands this means of identification possesses the double advantage of an accurate physical test without injury to the document together with a combined chemical and physical test where the application of reagents is permitted.

Stated Meeting, April 17, 1896.

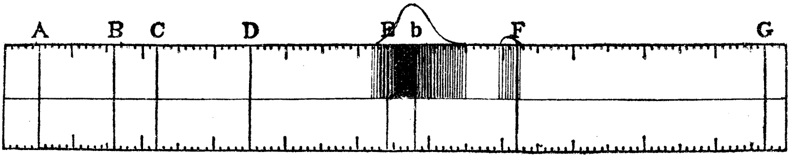
President, Mr. FRALEY, in the Chair.

Present, 20 members.

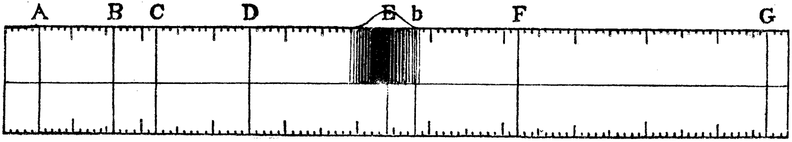
Mr. Georges Bertin, a newly elected member, was presented and took his seat.

Minutes of meeting of April 10 were read and approved.

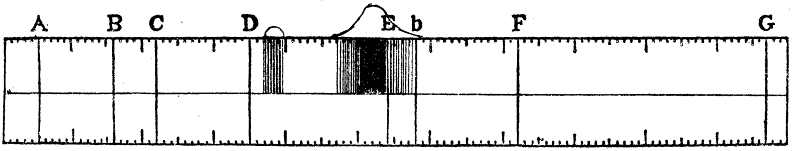
Letters of acknowledgment were received from the Public Library, Wellington, N. Z. (147); Universitatis Lundensis, Lund, Sweden (147); Profs. Friedrich Müller, Edward Suess, Vienna, Austria (148); Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Bamberg, Bavaria (147); K. Sächs. Meteorol. Institut, Chemnitz (148); Verein für Erdkunde, Dresden, Saxony (147, 148); Wetterauische Gesellschaft, Hanau, Germany (147); Verein für



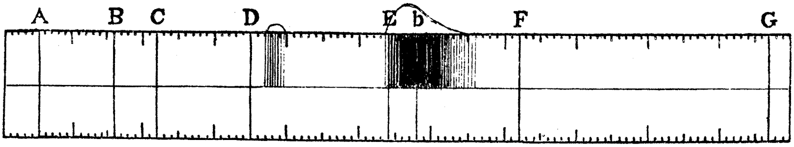
Eosine in Water



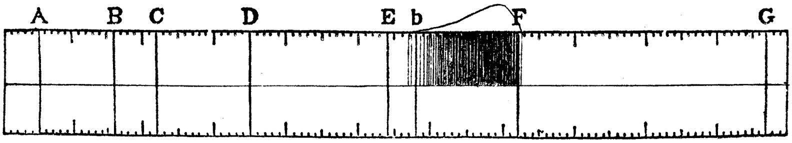
Aurine in Dilute Alkali.



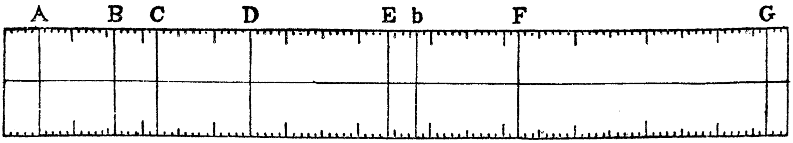
Carmine in Ammonium Hydrate.



David's Brilliant Carmine Ink.



Safranine.



Kunst und Alterthum, Ulm, Germany (143, 146, 147); R. Accademia di Scienze Lett. Arti, Modena, Italy (147); Texas Academy of Science, Austin (149); Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka (148); Observatorio Estado de Vera Cruz, Jalapa (144, 147, 149); Don Mariana Barcena, Observatorio Meteorologico, Mexico, Mex. (149).

Accessions to the Library were reported from the Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Batavia, Java; Nederlandsche Maatschappij ter bevordering, etc., Amsterdam, Netherlands; K. Universitetet, Lund, Sweden; Roemer Museum, Hildesheim, Prussia; Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft, Berlin, Prussia; Académie des Sciences, Paris, France; Prof. Henry Wilde, Manchester, Eng.; Hon. J. M. LeMoine, Quebec, Canada; Amer. Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Academy of Natural Sciences, Mr. A. E. Outerbridge, Philadelphia; U. S. Senate, U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

On behalf of the special committee in charge of the quarterly meetings, Dr. Pepper reported the details of that to occur May 1.

Dr. Brinton then read an obituary of the late Henry Hazlehurst.

Prof. Cope gave a brief account of his investigation of the remains found at Port Kennedy, the result so far being mammalia, 38; birds, 3; reptiles, 6.

In reply to Dr. Brinton, Prof Cope stated that the general term Plistocene is applied to the age of the deposit. It is part of Cenozoic times, beginning with a depression of probably 2200 feet, its middle corresponding with an elevation which had much to do with the preservation of the continental ice-cap. After this was a period of subsidence leaving but little land above the water.

In reply to Prof. Prime, Prof. Cope stated that Prof. Spencer had observed the depression along the New England coast.

Prof. Prime thought that no great depression could have occurred in Pennsylvania, as the terminal moraine in Northampton county is but 650 feet above sea-level and is practically unchanged.

Pending nominations 1346 to 1362 were read.

The Library Committee reported through Dr. Greene and asked for an appropriation for the purchase of books and the filling of lacunæ.

On motion duly seconded the following was adopted:

Resolved, That an appropriation of $500 be made to the Committee on Library for expenses during the year 1896.

The rough minutes were read, and the Society adjourned.

Stated Meeting, May 1, 1896.

Vice-President, Dr. PEPPER, in the Chair.

Present, 39 members.

Correspondence was submitted.

The death of Jean Baptiste Léon Say, on April 21, was announced.

A letter was read by the Chairman from Dr. J. S. Minot, regretting his inability to be present and take part in the discussion.

A letter from the President announced that he had appointed Hon. Craig Biddle to represent this Society at the sesqui-centennial of Princeton University, and Dr. J. Cheston Morris at the semi-centennial jubilee of Lord Kelvin, at the University of Glasgow.

Prof. Cope was then called upon and opened the discussion of the "Factors of Organic Evolution," from the Palæontological standpoint.

Prof. Conklin followed, presenting the subject from an Embryological point of view.

Prof. L. D. Bailey, of Cornell, presented the subject from its Botanical aspect.